

# PHX Arrivals – An Optimized Point of View

EWG Meeting

November 17, 2008

Captain Brian Townsend

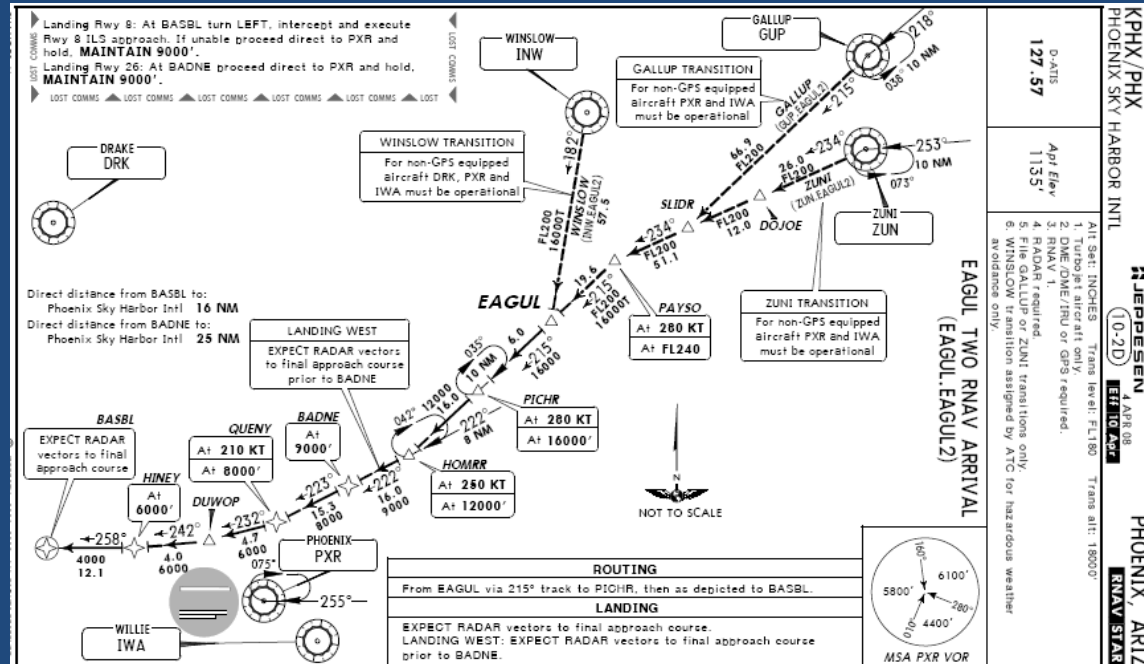
US Airways

# Air Traffic and Customer Approach

- Willing to listen to customer needs and make necessary operational changes
- Created RNAV procedures that provide tangible benefits from initial design to implementation
- Worked within the existing airspace confines
- Continuing to find ways to build from the foundation for added value

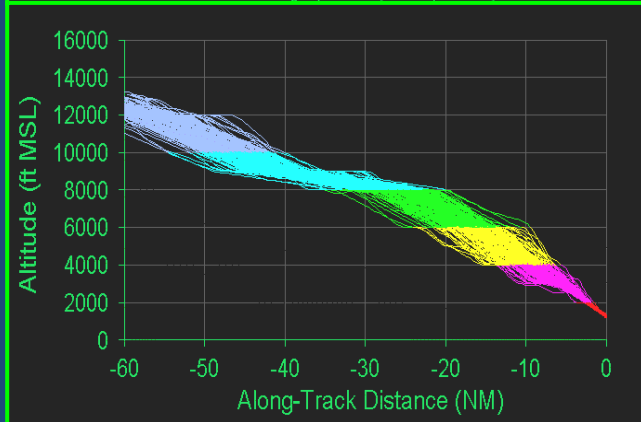
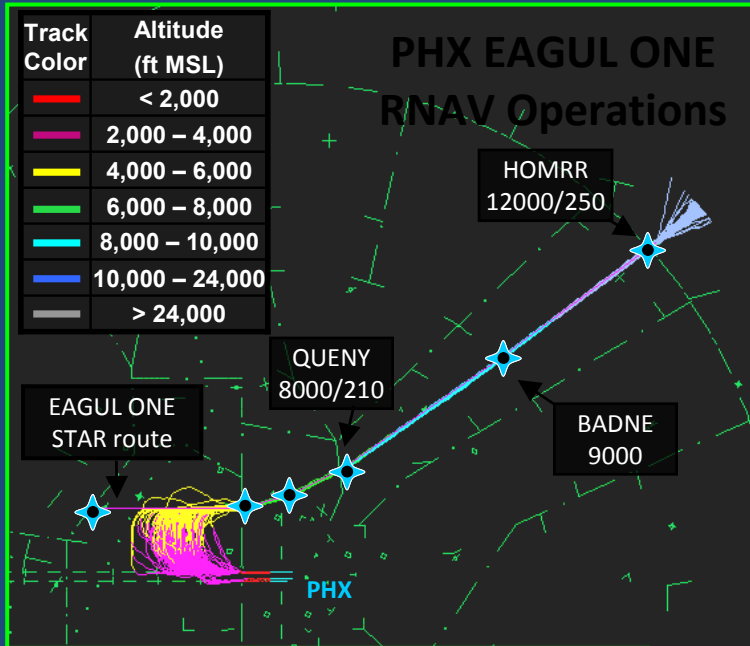
# PHX RNAV STARs

- STARs implemented in October 2006
- All with published altitudes and speeds in the en route portion
- Descend Via was a huge change for TRACON and En Route Controllers
- Operational challenges and philosophies restricted vertical profiles to the terminal environment



# PHX EAGUL RNAV STAR

## Terminal Area Benefits



- **PHX RNAV procedures with vertical guidance and descend via**
  - Reduce low-altitude level flight segments
  - Enable more time in reduced or idle-power descent
- **Fuel burn savings to operators**
  - Observed savings of 5 gallons per flight
  - Savings of up to 9 gallons per flight possible with full equipage and participation
- **Lower aircraft emissions**
  - Observed savings of 2500 Metrics tons of Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) per year
  - Savings of up to 4500 metric tons per year possible

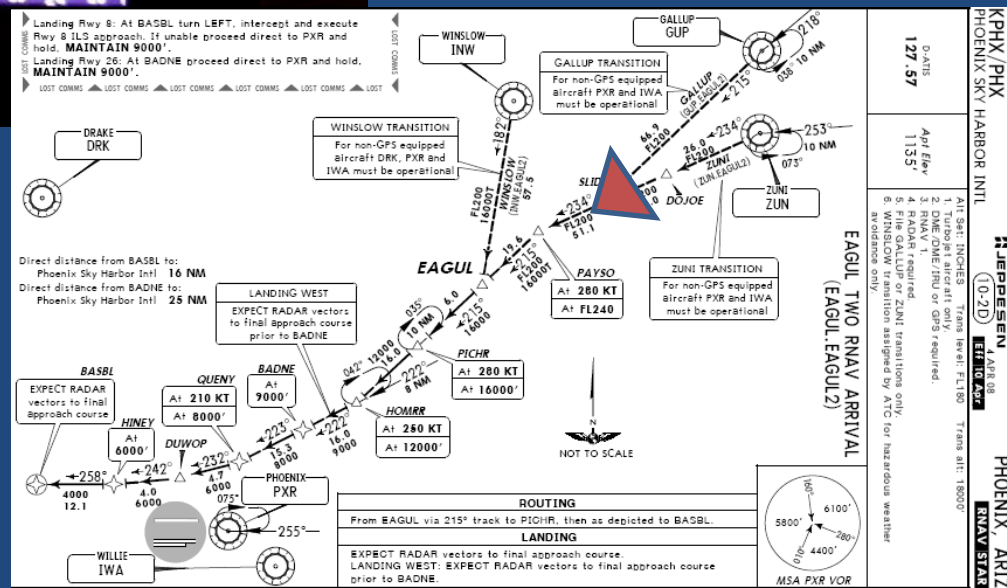
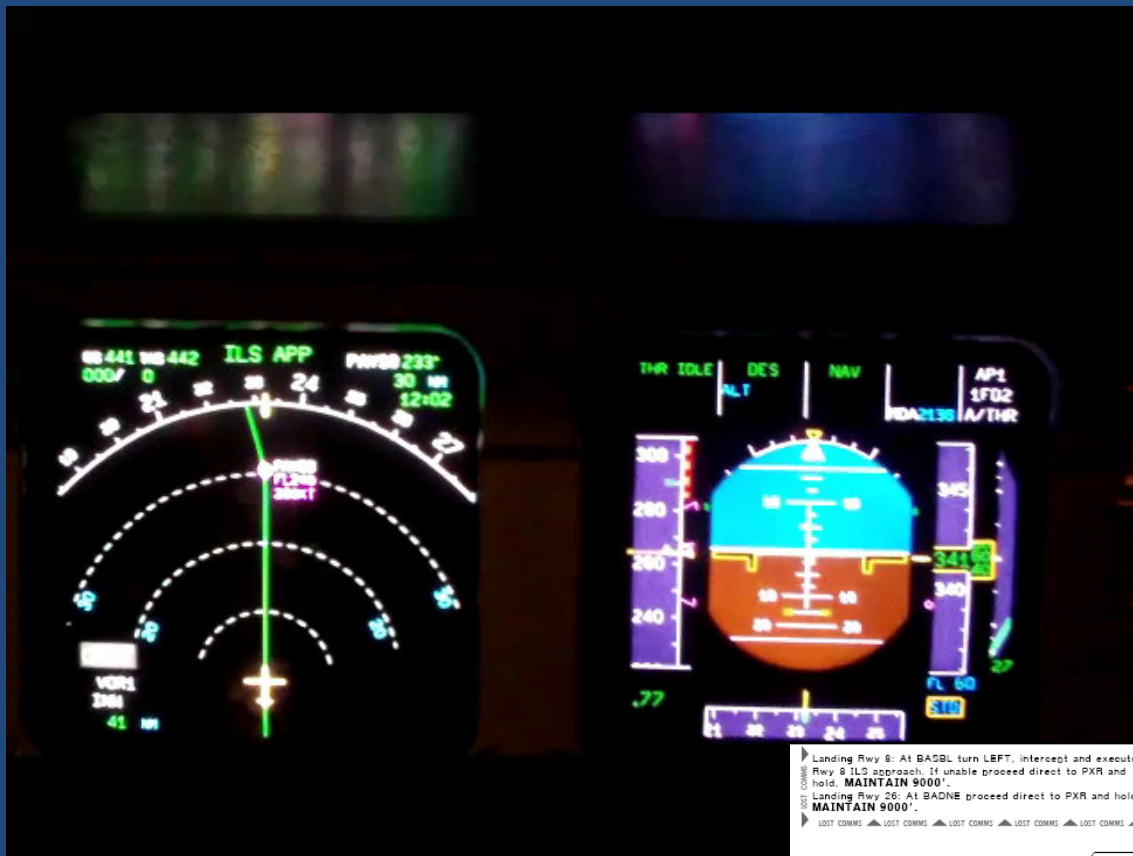
# Persistence Pays

- Historically high fuel prices have heightened the urgency of optimizing our airspace where possible
- ABQ ARTCC began initiative to bring DV clearances back
- Since September 22, 2008
  - DV issued to all participating aircraft
  - Clearance issued at FL360; soon to go higher

# Soaring Like An EAGUL

## Snapshots of Descending Via

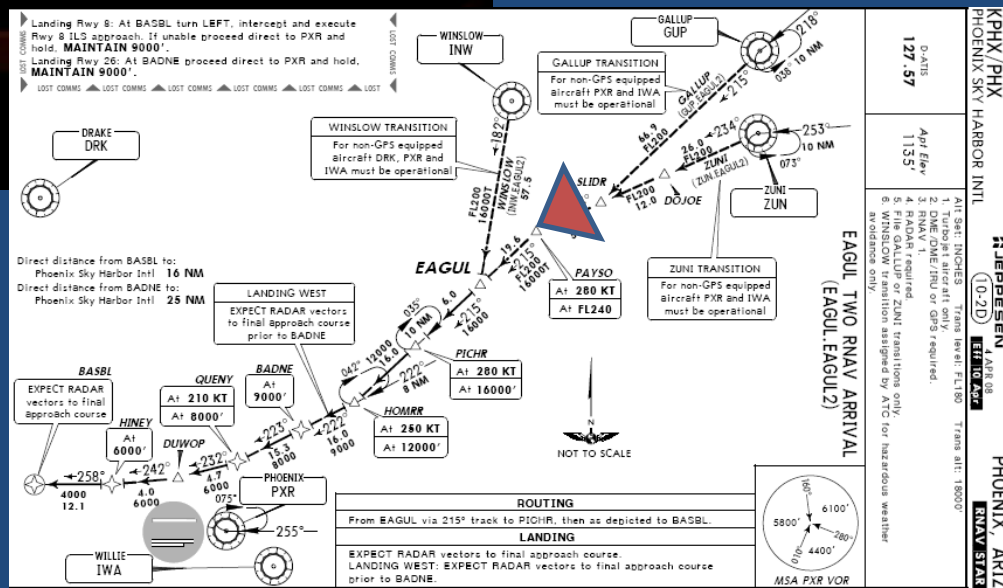




# Flight Idle

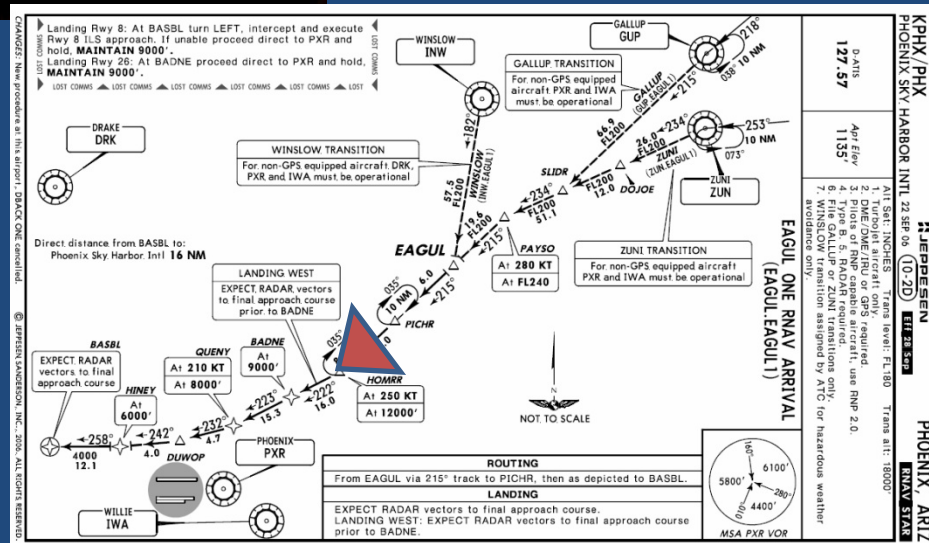






# Maintaining Idle Descent





# Slight power increase

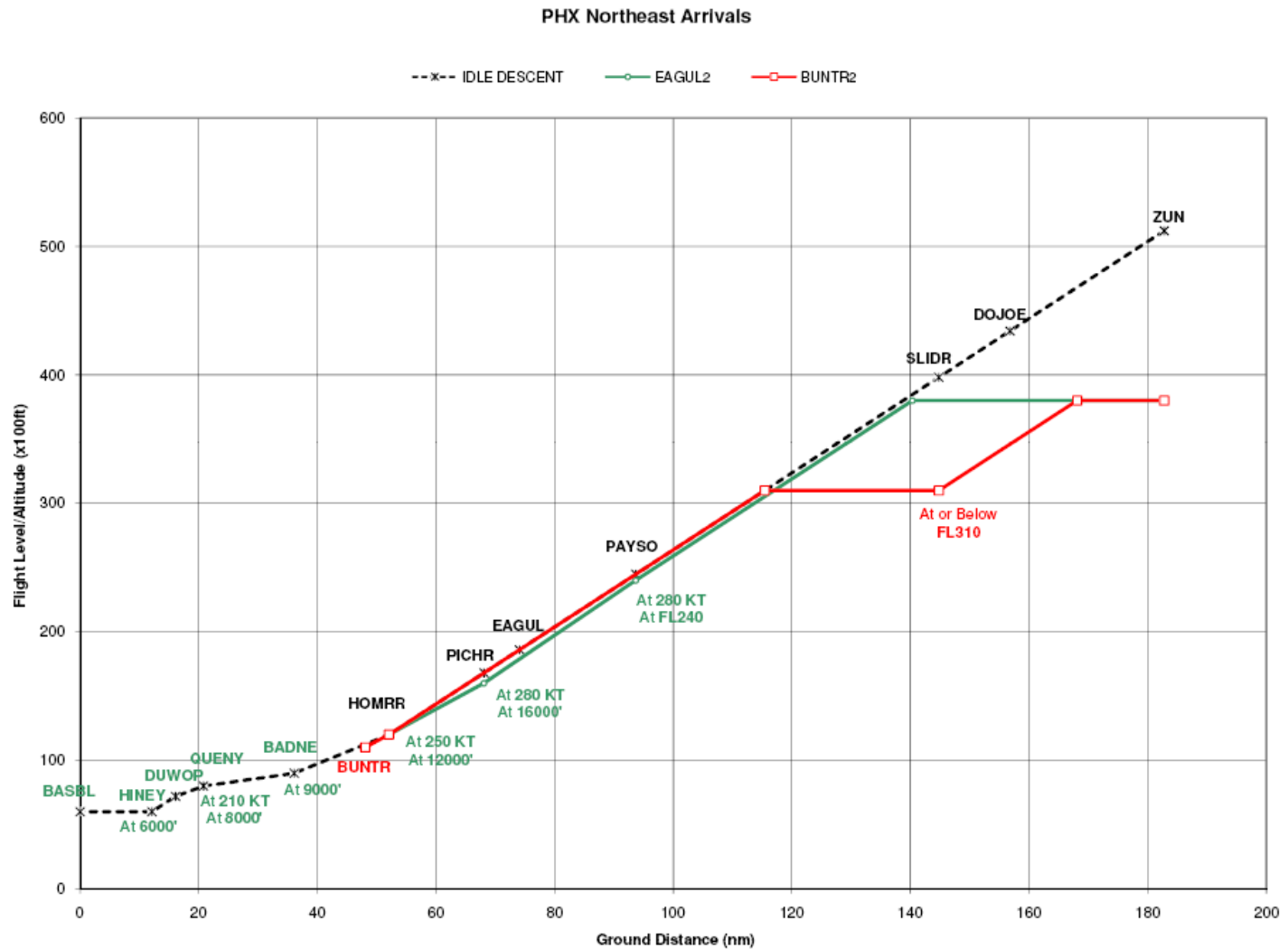


# EAGUL Enroute Profile

- Enroute Profile produces savings of
  - 3 gallons per flight
  - over \$500,000 annually for arrivals into PHX @ \$2.50/gal. *US Airways performance analysis based on charted procedure*

Or does it?

# Comparing Profiles





# Quantifying Conventional Profiles

- Challenging
  - Altitudes are “Expect” altitudes
  - Controller may “step down” causing “level offs”
  - Speed variations if no charted speeds
  - Profiles will vary
    - Some pilots will stay higher longer
    - Some will start down early, affecting compression
  - Increased need for off route vectors
- The unpredictability is difficult to measure

# Capturing the Data

- MITRE Analysis
  - Using actual Conventional and RNAV profiles
  - Snapshot of the realistic savings
  - Awaiting the release of en route descent analysis



# Looking Ahead

- ZAB continues to explore enhancements to all PHX STARs
  - Adjustments to published speeds
  - Adding additional constraint waypoints to reduce controller workload and provide consistency
  - Publishing altitudes on existing conventional STAR



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**Thank You!**

Questions?

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